The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,071.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five.
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½

As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 8 As. per line.
Second do ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,699 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th Oct. 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle..... 20
„ Carwar	12	„ Negapatam 23
„ Mangalore	13	„ Pondicherry..... 24
„ Cananore	14	„ Madras 25
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Cocanada 28
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam 29
„ Beypore.....	15	„ Bimlipatam 30
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore 31
„ Alleppy	17	„ False Point 31
„ Tuticorin	18	
„ Colombo	19	Arrive CALCUTTA ..... Nov. 1

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries Districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bizeera, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 28 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, JASK, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,628 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH 3
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Fao 4
„ Guadur.....	21	„ Bushire 6
„ Muscat	2	„ Linga 7
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas 9
„ Linga	27	„ Muscat 10
„ Fao	31	„ Guadur 12
Nov.		„ Kurrachee 15
Arrive BUSSORAH	1	Arrive BOMBAY 18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

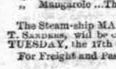
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, have Fortnightly Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 519 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay .....Tuesday		Arrive Porebunder... Friday	
Arrive Diu.....Wednesday		„ Dwarca .....Saturday	
„ Veraval ..... do		„ Kutch Mandvi.. do	
„ Mangarole ...Thursday		„ Kurrachee .....Sunday.	

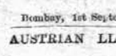
The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sandess, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 9th proximo.)



MESSRS. GRAY, DAWES & Co.'s new and powerful Steamer BAGDAD, 1,289 gross registered tons, JOHN TEMPLETON, R. N. R., Commander.

This Vessel has exceptionally good accommodation for forty first, second, and fifteen third class Passengers. A Stewardess is carried, also, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class, to Liverpool.....	£50,
2nd Class, ditto	£30,
1st Class, to Suez	£30,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

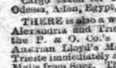
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versâ. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passages include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 5 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 24 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adria, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for American Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 8 days, and the Company's fast Steamers are employed on this line. They are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have on board an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess free regulated allowance of transit through Egypt, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

BENNETT & Co.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£15 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES TO FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Second Class, £1. Children under 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag or Agreement from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to whatever European or British Ports, via SUEZ CANAL, are received Mediterranean or British Ports, via SUEZ CANAL, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and then transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and then transhipped by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 15, Meadow Street, 12th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrier, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Oleasa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 800 „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon as soon as that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship ERL KING, 1,068 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse power, 1,250 effective, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£55
Do. Suez.....	32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	.....	24
Suez.....	36	22	.....	8
Port Said.....	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	34	.....	14
Naples	50	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	36	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. ERL KING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and required to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PATNA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and required to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(The property of a Gentleman no longer requiring it.)

A Bay Australian Horse, rising 5-16 hands, warranted sound; goes in single and double Harness. Can be seen at 2 hours notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1871.

BENNET AND COMPANY, No. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

(The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.)

A few articles of Blackwood Furniture, such as Blackwood Carved Round Tables, Washing and Dressing Tables, Drawing and Dining-room Chairs, Conversation and Reading Sofas, Camp Cots, Teapoys, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

For sale, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. One black Australian Horse, 15-2 hands high, 7 years old, fast in harness, perfectly sound and free from vice.

ALSO,

One C Spring Buggy and Single Harness, both almost new The former was built for present owner only 9 months ago. For further particulars apply to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Camatteepoora.

On MONDAY the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or Ground, with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, bungalows, godowns, rope walk chawls, and premises respectively, standing, lying and being thereon, situate on the west side of the Camatteepoora back road in the island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement ninety-two square bargas of forty-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 493, and by the Collector of Assessment under No 21, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the said Camatteepoora back road on or towards the west by the new road from Juggona h Sunkeresth's garden to Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the north by ground which formerly belonged to Boman Jeewa, and which now belongs to the Estate of the late Hon'ble Jugganath Sunkeresth, and on or towards the south by the public drain between the premises hereinbefore described and the several properties of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Dewjee Doolajee, Mahadoo Bheroo, Jadaw Bhicajee, and Pestonjee Bhicajee Dantra.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1871.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY, ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871, on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE."

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains on Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—Eight Annas. Annual Subscription—Rs. 5.

Now Ready, with Supplement,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

ON and after the 10th instant, DEFINITIVE STOCK will be EXCHANGED against fully paid-up STOCK RECEIPTS, at the Office of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, EVERY DAY, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1871.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ALBERT VICTOR, Captain Clarke, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of those concerned.

Captain Clarke will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents, Ship Albert Victor.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.

EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO REGULAR IDENTORS.

THEIR MEDICAL LABEL BOOK CONTAINS

A complete set of Handsome Labels for Dispensary or Surgery, named according to the British Pharmacopœia, and selected with a view to the greatest practical utility.

THEIR PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS are guaranteed in quality and strength, the Laboratory being under the immediate superintendence of their Principal.

Their experience of the influence of *Climate* on perishable Chemicals enables them to produce preparations which remain constant in strength, and are always reliable.

Their Special Preparations are not surpassed by those of any House.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the REQUISITION below, there will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 12th October 1871, to be held immediately after the Annual Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

To the Directors, Bombay Press Company, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We have to request that you will call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, on the 12th October, instant, to be held immediately after the Annual General Meeting, to say the following Resolutions before the shareholders:—

1.—That Clause 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following shall be the 19th Article thereof:—"There shall be five Directors of the Company.

2.—To elect two additional Directors.

3.—That four out of the five Directors shall form a quorum, and shall be competent to transact the business of the Company.

4.—That the remuneration of the Directors shall be Rs. 1,000 per annum, and that the Transfer Fees shall be credited to the Company.—We are, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

ROGNATHDAS GOPALDAS,
NURROTUMDAS MADOWDAS,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA.

ગીરધરદાસ રતનજી મોચરી.

In addition to the above Resolutions the following will be submitted:—

1st.—That the present Agreement with Messrs. Brice, Brown, and Company, dated 13th September 1867, be confirmed, and that the Directors are hereby authorized to sign a New Agreement with Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co., on the same terms and conditions for the remaining period of four years, but the following Clauses shall be inserted:—

I.—That the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs Brice, Brown, and Company, shall not be removed during the term or the said Agreement for misconduct, except by a Resolution of the Company passed to that effect on the united recommendation of all the Directors of the Company for the time being.

II.—That in the event of there being no Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co., for the time being, resident in Bombay, the Directors shall be authorized to cancel the Agreement with the Secretaries and Treasurers.

2nd.—That Clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the Company shall be cancelled, and that the following Clause shall be substituted in lieu thereof:—

"15.—The Secretaries and Treasurers shall be appointed from time to time by General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1871. Secretaries and Treasurers

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 220.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 90.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 20.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN—MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carats Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN—MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branches—Poona and Simla.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES. £1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these many-uses Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

22, Apollo Street, Bombay,

INVITE attention to their LARGE and CHOICE STOCK which has just been received by Mail Steamer, and is now ready for inspection.

LINCOLN BENNETT, & CO.'S SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DRESS HATS	14 0	16 0
Best DRAB NAPLES FELT	11 8	13 0

AGENTS,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets ..... Low	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto ..... Crown	16 8	18 0
Drab Leat Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets with best gilt spike and chain	29 0	32 0
	31 0	35 0

HATS.

Best Dress Hats.....	12 8	14 0
Best Drab Felt Hats	8 8	10 0
Small Felt Hats, Black or Drab.....		
Singles—Napier, Casaubdge, London, Oxford, Blenheim, Isis ...	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hat for Travellers	5 0	6 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	32 0
LADIES', with Tray light and strong folding Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33	43 0	48 0
	36	45 0	50 0
SOLID LEATHER FOLDING PORTMANTEAUS, with turn-over edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Arrocco leather pocket. Strong Brass Lever Lock, with pair of best Straps round...	30	68 0	75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	24	23 8	28 0
	27	25 0	28 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside Pocket for Papers, spring fastening and strong lock, with secure shoulder strap passing under the bag.....		6 12	7 12
		7 12	8 12
RUG STRAPS—best Bridle Leather, with connecting handle, solied Linen Bags with strong lock and key		2 0	2 4
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours		12 8	14 0
		18 0	20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS, made of well seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms. A strong and durable article.		9 0	10 0
		11 8	13 0
		13 8	15 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End ..... Shake peare ..... Dux ..... Pall Mall ..... May market	Made from the best Linen, all Three-fold. 6 0	7 0
West End ..... Dux	With neat Tie attached, for wear with Flannel Shirt. 6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite material, which is cool, shrunkless, and absorbing	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
TAFFETA—A material daily gaining favour, being moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of the best Spun Silk.....	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
SILK and WOOL—Thoroughly shrunk, in all the new plain colours, and neat Fancy Stripes.....	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Saxony, plain and Fancy Wove Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each	8 8	9 8
	six	47 0	56 0
BEST SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours.....	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached—All the new designs just to hand, perfectly fast in colour.....	six	23 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Neat stripes; a good useful Shirt.....	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH, with best Linen Fronts, &c. The material specially manufactured for Indian wear.....	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts, the latest designs	each	7 0	8 0

The above are made to measure, or can be had ready for immediate wear,

FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, SHIRT-MAKERS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCARFS AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Kensington ..... The Jules Favre ..... The Oliver ..... The Livingstone	Small made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours.	1 10	2 0
		2 4	2 10
		2 8	3 0
		3 0	3 4
The Stroller ..... The Duke..... The Promenade ..... The Conqueror	Large made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours and fancy stripes.	2 0	2 4
		2 0	2 4
		2 12	3 0
		2 12	3 4

The above are fitted with the new patent fastening.

Black Ties, narrow		0 14	1 0
„ wide		1 4	1 8
Coloured narrow Ties		0 14	1 0
Dress Ties, made bow		0 14	1 0
„ „		1 0	1 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs..... Collar do ..... Solitaires	Warranted 14 Carat Gold on Ivory backs.	3 12	4 4
		1 8	1 12
		4 8	5 0

Will last for years.

AGENTS,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GENT'S BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Berlin.....	2 0	2 4
Scar et do	2 0	2 4
Leather, thin and strong	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Dee ends	2 6	2 12
French webb	1 12	2 0
Guyot's celebrated	2 0	2 4

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, WASHED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Scotch Lawn, plain	5 0	6 0
„ „ coloured borders.....	9 0	10 0
Irish Cambric	10 8	12 0
Fine Irish do.	12 8	15 0
Superfine do. do.	15 8	17 8
Extra fine do.	17 8	19 8
Fine Irish, with coloured borders	15 8	17 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS, IF ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE, ARE DESPATCHED IMMEDIATELY.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares closed dull and declining. Land and Bank of Bombay shares firm. Inquiries for Colaba shares at Rs. 1,540. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value in sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	650
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6½ p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
50,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 40s.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10·12·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,540
5,000	150	all		Byculla Land & Pier Co. Ld.	140
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	945
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	80	Albert Mills Co	1,675 nl.
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,340
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
100	5,5 0	all		Bombay	2,80 nl.
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,.49
1,000	150	150	25*	Bomb Mills	300
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,85 3
750	2,000	all	75 p.c	Great Eastern	2,400
2,200	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,130
300	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1, 35
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2 797
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c	Royal	2,125

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	940
250	2,000	1,000	80do.	Alexandra Press Co	400
150	12,000	11,000	2000do.	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2, 00	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co	2,275
200	500	all	90do.	Do New	350
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
300	1,8·0	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,100
250	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3 200
150	8,500	all	1060 *	Fort Press Co	9,100
200	2,0 0	1,800	30 pc	Franji Cowasji Press Co	980
200	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,2 0
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	1 0 pc	Kurrachee Press Co	1,075
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co	625
120	2,200	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350c-d
100	2,0·0	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
265	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075

Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

..... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—5TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th October, 9-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 21 minutes

Via Turkey, 3rd October, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 42 hours 31 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th October, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 26 minutes

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th October, Noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 24 minutes.

Via Turkey, 3rd October, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 32 hours 59 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th October, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 3 minutes

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 4th October, 10-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 21 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 4th to 9 P.M. of the 5th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 54	0 8
„ Calcutta	4 13	0 11
„ Madras	0 25	0 7
„ Galle	11 0	1 2

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 4th Oct., 9-15 A.M.; via Turkey, 3rd Oct., 7 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th Oct., Noon: via Turkey, 3rd Oct., 7-10 P.M. From America via Russia, 3rd Oct. 9 P.M. Cable right to Pao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamer	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 0 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 10 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Adelaide	Arcus	Rangoon.

The ship Codabux, Necoda, to Coast and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Erl King, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 2 Historian (s) ..... Sutton ..... Hongkong, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2 Arratoon Apcar (s). ....
Durley (s) ....
Sir Robert Sale ....

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 5th Oct, 3-25 P.M.—H M S Wolverine sailed for Seychelles this morning.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 5th Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 76, barometer 29·26, rainfall 30 cents.

CANANORE, 5th Oct, 2 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, termometer 76, barometer 3·040, rainfall 4 cents.

VINGORLA, 5th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 65 cents.

MANGALORE, 5th Oct, 1 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86, rainfall 40 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·305.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Wellesley (s), 10 cases claret and 60 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer, & Co.

Wallamo (s), 10 cases claret and 53 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer, & Co.

British Consul, 48 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer, & Co.

The Tweed, 17 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer, & Co.

Erl King (s), 30 cases port wine and 30 cases sherry wine, R L Southern & Co.

Walkyrien, 20 cases old tom, R H Bottlewala & Co.

Euxine (s), 12 cases beads, K Essoobhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 39 bales cotton, J Hormusjee & Co; 64 bales cotton, M Jamsetjee; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Hurreedass & Co.

Pericles, 100 bales cotton, L Mooljee.

Baghdad (s), 55 bales cotton, V Manchund; 210 bales cotton, M Esmail; 8 chests shawls, M Mohunlall; 100 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee; 19 bales cotton, H Cursonjee; 98 bales cotton, H Nagsee & Co.

Euxine (s), 97 bales cotton, L Nursey; 51 bales cotton, R Mooichund; 51 bales cotton, H Lladhur; 33 bales cotton, P Khetsey; 180 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.

China (s), 50 bales cotton, C Furdoonjee; 20 bales skins, S A K Munjee & Co; 31 bales wool, P Nathoo; 60 bales cotton, T Vurjee-andass; 30 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 4 bales wool, J G Yajnik; 75 bales cotton, P Sookhanand.

Delhi (s), 78 bales cotton and 101 bales wool, N Khuttow; 19 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 45 bales cotton, C Bhimjee; 100 bales cotton, E Ragoonath; 49 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart, & Co.

Canute, 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 150 bales old gunny, J Goculdass.

Khedive (s), 59 bales cotton, R Vussonjee; 55 bales cotton, B Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

China (s), 154 pieces E teeth, C Furseetum; 69 pieces E teeth, A E Fazul; 144 pieces E teeth, S Durvesh; 103 pieces E teeth, K Nanjee.

Delhi (s), 4 bales hides, M Amroodin.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi (s), 207 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China (s), 1 bundle shawls, M Z Abadin; 2 packages cardamoms E Essoobhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Illora (s), 25 chests M opium, E Framjee & Co; 119 chests M opium, D Sas oon & Co; 24 chests M opium, R Kalooram; 17 chests M opium, D C Tata; 11 chests M opium, R Jugnath; 126 pieces E teeth, E Nasserwanjee; 10 packages E teeth, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Illora (s), 14 chests M opium, S Joogulkissoor; 7 chests M opium, R Jugnath; 30 chests M opium, A B Mody & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Joseph, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Khandeish.

Westmacott, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 2nd Regiment, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 5.

Ryan, Assistant Surgeon, 1-19th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th October, 1871.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to do duty with the time-expired men proceeding to England in H M's Indian troopship Jumna on the 1st Oct.

Capt W H Starkey, 3rd Hussars, Lt H P Young, 42th Regt, 2nd Wg Sub, on probation 20th N I, is attached to the 21st N I, Marine Battalion, as a temporary measure.

The Supt of Army Schools is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection, visiting the undermentioned stations:—Bombay, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Sattara, Kolapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Surat, Ahmedbaad, Baroda, Deesa, Aboo, Kurrachee, Hyderabad.

Lt J K Trotter is directed to rejoin his battery, E Battery 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, and will travel on duty at the public expense.

Army Schoolmaster J. Dorman is transferred from the 3rd Bn Rifle Brigade to the 66th Foot, vice Schoolmaster Lonsdall, deceased.

The C-in-C is pleased to order the following transfers:—

Maj J F Chapman, S C from Offg Wg Officer 3rd N I, to Offg Wg Officer 17th N I, during the absence of Maj Vaughan, or until further orders.

On proceeding to join, the above officers will travel on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Capt G V C Napier, 3rd Hussars, to remain at Poona from 25th to 30th Sept on private affairs. Lt J Stuart, 18th Hussars, to England, per troop steamer from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Capt and Adjt H A Mant, 9th Brig R A, from 6th to 19th Oct, on private affairs Second Capt F B Roberts, 18th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lt F G B Foot, B Bat 18th Brig, from 7th Sept to 5th Oct, on private affairs.

Asst Surg E Drew, D Bat 18th Brig, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Asst Surg J J Cream, 6th Foot, 1st Bn, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.—Fit for duty with troops.

Capt W R B Chamberlain, 24th Foot, 2nd Bn, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.—Fit for duty with troops.

Lt H H Small, 66th Foot, to remain at Moola Katta, Sind, from 1st to 15th Oct, on private affairs. Vet Surg J. M. Cullimore, 1st Regt. Mad Light Cav, from 1st to 31st Oct., in extension, on medical certificate. Colonel H Stanley, Bombay Inf, from 9th Sept in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board, under rule 26 of the furlough regulations of 1868

Lt Col H H James, L C, 2nd in Comd 10th Regt N L I, for 12 days, from date of departure in Oct, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Maj C J Mead, Ben S C.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Capt R L Marryatt, Royal (Bom) Engrs, Actg Depy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

In Jan 1868 the Govt of India sanctioned a free passage by railway for all recruiting parties going from and returning to their regiments, and for recruits joining their respective corps.

2 This is not applicable to men on furlough who may pick up recruits at their homes. Under a certificate, however, from Comdg Officers, that a soldier on furlough is authorised to recruit, passage warrants at the Government expense may be granted for the conveyance of the recruits, though not to the man or men returning from furlough.

The services of Col G E Ashburner, Inf, are placed at the disposal of Government.

The following temporary arrangements are ordered, subject to confirmation by the Government of India:—

Lt Col H J Day to act as Paymaster in charge of the Presidency Circle, vice Knight.

Col G E Ashburner to act as Paymaster of the Poona circle, vice Day, transferred.

The undermentioned officer is allowed a furlough to Europe under the fur reg of 1868, for two years, from the 9th June last:—

Capt J M Madden, General List.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G O G I, No 571, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H M's Secretary of State for India:—

Ens John Newnham Walker, 55th Foot, 2nd Wg Sub 9th N I, from 17th August 1870.

Ens John Newnham Walker to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 17th August 1870, in accordance with para 84 of the amalgamation order, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions in the Com Dept are made:—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Robert Cameron to be Conductor, and Sergt and Acting Sub-Conductor Cornelius Greany to be Sub-Conductor, from the 3rd June 1871, vice Leonard, retired.

The following native promotion is made, with effect from 15th June 1871:—

Poona Horse.

Kote Duffedar Major Meer Imdad Ali to be Jemedar, vice Jemedar Mooneer Khan, struck off the strength of the corps for absence without leave.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major R. Wallace, Bom S C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. A C Gumpert as Consul for the German Empire at Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulwunt to act as second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Penn, in the Tanna district, until further orders.

Mr. Wamoorao Gunesh Sukhé to act as second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Moorbad, in the Tanna district, vice Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulwunt, or until further orders.

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court, of John Duncan Inverarity, Esq, BA, LLB, barrister-at-law, as Examiner in Insolvency, from 1st Oct 1871, vice Charles P Cooper, Esq, barrister-at-law, resigned.

Lt C F Baugh, Act g. st Sup of Police, Punch Mahals, acted at District Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahals, from 15th April to 14th June 1871, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt Westmacott.

Azum Venktesh Balkrishna, First Karkoon of talooka Ranebednore, is invested with the powers a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Dharwar district.

Azum Mungeshrao Anant, Mahalkurrry of the Ankola petta, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Canara district.

Mr E A Jones is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kulladghee district, as a temporary measure, until further orders

Lt S Babington is permitted to remain in his present appointment as Superintendent G I P Railway Police, as a temporary arrangement, until further orders.

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr Dadabhoy Hormusjee, of the office of Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay.

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sec 33 of Act XV. of 1865, to appoint Messrs Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi, and Nusserwanjee Byramjee, to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arrising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, vice Messrs Dorabjee Ballabhoy, Rustomjee Cawasjee, and Dadabhoy Hormusjee, who have resigned.

Messrs R H Showell and C P Cooper, barrister-at-law, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on the 30th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr W Sandwith to be Judge and Session Judge of Surat, vice the Hon Mr Justice Kemball, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum until further orders.

Mr. F D Melvill to be Judge and Session Judge of Ratnagiery, vice Mr Sendwith, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad until further orders.

Mr A L Spens to be Joint Judge, vice Mr Melvill, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Canara until further orders.

Mr N W Daniell to be Senior Asst Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladghee, vice Mr Spens, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur until further orders.

Mr W Sandwith to be a Judge and Session Judge of the first grade, vice the Hon Mr Justice Kemball.

Mr F D Melvill to be a Judge and Session Judge of the second grade, vice Mr Sandwith.

Under the provisions of sec 5 of Act II. of 1869, the Rt Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Airey Jones to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Capt G E Hancock, Asst Resident at Baroda, is during the absence on leave of Capt Spens, Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Baroda Cantonment.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S H McMinn, Second Asst Collector, Sholapoor, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for two years under chap 2 sec 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr McMinn has also been allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days under chap 3 of the Leave Code.

Mr W H Crowe to act as Second Assistant to the Collector of Sholapoor during the absence on leave of Mr McMinn.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M A, LL B, rejoined his appointment as Asst Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College, on the 23rd ultimo, before office hours.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb resumed charge of his duties as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Department on the forenoon of the 28th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A H Onslow, SA, is confirmed in the appointment of Chaplain of Deolalee.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Abaji Lukshmun Kulkurni is appointed a Member of the Supt-hring Municipality in the Nassick collectorate, vice Vishnu Trimbuck.

Mr. D Bennest, Inspector of Police, Nassick, is allowed leave for one month, from the 15th Sept without pay.

Mr. Sheik Hoosein, Inspector of Police, Nassick district assumed charge of his appointment on the 20th instant, before office hours.

In supersession of the notification affecting District Police Inspectors, published at page 1,025, of the *Government Gazette*, dated 21st Sept 1871, the following notification is published:—

Mr. George Hewett, 2nd class District Inspector of Police, Colaba, to act as 1st class district Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Duggan, proceeded on furlough.

Mr Dadajee Bhickjee, 4th class Inspector of Police, Tanna, to act as 2nd class District Inspector of Police, Colaba.

Mr. Douglas Bennett, 5th class Inspector of Police, Nassick, to act as 4th class District Inspector of Police, Tanna.

Mr Sheikh Hoosein to act as 5th class District Inspector of Police, Nassick.

Mr G Hewett, District Inspector of Police, Colaba, delivered over charge of his office to Capt A B Portman, Supt of Police, Colaba, on the 22nd inst after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

Mr T LeMesurier, Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Left Bank Survey, having passed the prescribed departmental examination, is appointed Acting Assistant Settlement Officer until further orders.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRUNKER—October 1st, at Fyzabad, the wife of H M E Brunker, the Cameronians, of a son.

GILBY—September 30th, at Madras, the wife of Henry F Gilby, Esq. of a son.

KELLY—September 30th, at Landour, the wife of Captain R Kelly, of a daughter.

LYS—October 2nd, at Royapooram, the wife of the Rev F G Lys, MA, Her Majesty's Chaplain at North Black Town, of a daughter.

McCREERY—September 22nd, at Jullundur, the wife of James McCreery, Esq, Assistant Surgeon, 6-6th RA, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DIXON—October 1st, at her residence, "Albion Lodge," Seebpore, Elizabeth Waterloo Dixon, the beloved wife of William Dixon, Superintendent of Messrs Apcar and Co's Works, aged 26 years 10 months and 13 days.

PAGE—September 27th, at Tellicherry, William Thomas Page, Signaller Government Telegraph Department.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

MR. W. G. HALL made so good a speech—at once thoughtful, spirited, and business-like—at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, that we are sorry to see him expressing approval of what we cannot but consider the unwise policy of reticence adopted by the Chamber of late years. In the concluding sentence of his speech Mr. Hall says:—"We have not been supine, and, although we "do not use this room as a place in which to air "our eloquence, still we have our eyes open to "all mercantile questions, and everything that "is to the interest and advantage of the port." There need, as a rule, be no question of eloquence; but we would respectfully contend that the public discussion of important public questions is the principal means by which the Chamber can serve the interests of the community and advance its own influence and reputation. The theory seems to have found favour with the Secretary and members of Committee that the Chamber ought to look upon itself as a State Department, bound by solemn vows to maintain the strictest secrecy with regard to all its proceedings, except when once a year the veil is partially lifted for a moment and permits the awestruck outsiders to catch a glimpse of the ministering priest, Mr. James Taylor, offering incense at the altar of the Chamber's self-esteem. Surely, the Chamber of Commerce was originally organized for other purposes than to enable a few merchants to enter into confidential communications with the Secretary of State and the various Indian Governments on matters of public interest, and to keep everything they may have to say strictly private till the subject of discussion has become quite out of date. Red Tape now governs the conduct of the Chamber in the minutest particular, and all inquiries for information are met with the reply that the papers on such and such a subject have not yet reached the stage (of rottenness, we presume,) at which they can be submitted to "the public eye." A public body which affects this mystery is sure in the end to be treated with neglect by both the Government and the public. The Government in India does not care a straw for the able minutes (printed for private circulation only) of Mr. This and Mr. That, belonging to mercantile firms, on questions which are not merely mercantile, but, as Mr. Hall says, affect "the general interest of the town and port"—though it could not but pay respect to the public opinion which such men might develope and lead if they would but do their duty as citizens by turning to account the opportunities at their command. Publicity of discussion might not always, perhaps, be so gratifying to the vanity of individual members as the privilege of writing mock State papers for the edification of Governors and their Secretaries, but it would greatly increase the power and authority of the Chamber as a body. It is painfully evident to every reader of the annual report just published that very little weight is now attached by Government to anything that the Chamber says or does. But what other treatment can our merchants expect when they ostentatiously separate themselves from the rest of the community, and, with a morbid dread of frank criticism, shrink from putting their opinions to the test of public discussion? There is no want of ability in the Chamber, and it would be impossible for the members to find anywhere a more judicious and well-informed Secretary than Mr. James Taylor; but the lack of enterprize and public spirit spoils all. Something in the way of reform in the High Court might have been effected long ago, it the Chamber, instead of writing private letters to Government, had taken the public into its confidence and elicited an expression of opinion on the grievances complained of from all classes of the community. It only needed a body of intelligent and independent men like the merchants belonging to the Chamber to bring the matter forward; the public could have done the rest. But, in managing this business, the Committee imitated the bad practice of delay which they condemned in others, and so half a year has been lost and nothing done. Then, again, as to the Port Trust, Mr. Hall complains that Government is completing its arrangements without consulting the Chamber. What else can he expect when he himself only puts forth his views as to what ought to be done in a memorandum which the newspapers are expressly requested not to publish, and when no other merchant, apparently, has any views whatever on the question. The only fresh and useful bit of criticism in the whole annual report is contained in the paragraph pointing out that Lord Dalhousie's system of trunk railway lines for India will not be completed till the B. B. and C. I. line is extended through Rajpootana to Agra; and this oasis in the desert only tempts one to exclaim, *O si sic omnia!*

SINCE the conviction and punishment of Barron for frauds committed at Jacobabad, fresh instances of misappropriation of public revenues have been discovered at that town in Upper Sind. Colonel Phayre, C.B., Political Superintendent of the Frontier, has been engaged in an examination of the accounts, and he has succeeded in discovering frauds upon the Government revenues to the extent of upwards of a lac of rupees, extending over a period of more than five years. We publish to-day one of the depositions of the Political Superintendent, charging two of the clerks with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of five thousand and odd rupees. The charges in respect of still larger sums are for the present reserved, pending further scrutiny of the accounts. Some of the books being kept in the vernacular language, the difficulty experienced by Colonel Phayre in unravelling the cases must be considerable. The books and accounts have been falsified to an incredible extent; and it is a matter for wonder that these systematic frauds remained undiscovered for such a long period of time. Colonel Phayre is devoting as much time to a further examination of the accounts as it is possible for him to do in addition to his other duties. So far as he has been able to discover, it is evident that the offences with which the accused are charged are not mere isolated instances of crime, but the accounts generally go to prove that they are of a systematic character tending to paralyse the identical interests of the State and the public. We believe Colonel Phayre, in order to thoroughly scrutinise the accounts, formally applied that a responsible officer or clerk of the Accountant General's Department in Bombay should attend at Jacobabad with the original accounts of cash credited to Government, or duly authenticated copies of them, for the Frontier Districts. It will be remembered that in the parallel case of Barron, which occurred so recently as 1869, it occupied nearly five months to prepare the accounts for framing the charges; whereas the present case embraces a wider scope of operations than those did. The application of Colonel Phayre for assistance from the Accountant General was therefore a reasonable one; but we are informed that it has been refused on the score of "inconvenience" and "expense." But, under the exceptional circumstances mentioned above, it would seem to be essentially necessary, in the interests of public justice, that the Political Superintendent should have the assistance of an experienced accountant to unravel the entangled and falsified accounts of this remote frontier, and we hope Government will look into the matter.

COLONEL JOHN BECHER, C.B., late Commissioner of Peshawur, is so dangerously ill that there are small hopes of his recovery.

WE give the following on the authority of the *Fyzabad Advertiser*:—"A telegram has been sent to the Governor General (from home?) to appoint a body-guard for the Judges of the High Court, as during the time of the late Supreme Court."

IT is said that a bill is shortly to be introduced into the Viceregal Council, to prevent the employment of Europeans by independent native princes without the sanction of the Supreme Government. Referring to this report the *Englishman* remarks—"The report most probably has originated from the Davis case in Jheend; but as such a bill could not bind the native princes beyond the letter of their treaties with the British Government, and as it would be a direct interference, not only with the prerogative of those princes, but with the liberty and rights of the British subjects, we fancy the rumour is incorrect."

A MEETING of Mahomedans was held at the house of Moonshee Ameer Ali at Calcutta on Sunday evening, "to express their heart-felt grief at the murder of the late Chief Justice Norman, and their abhorrence of the conduct of the execrable wretch, whose brutal and diabolical act has put the whole town in mourning." The late Chief Justice was eulogised as "a very amiable, polite, generous, and learned gentleman, and one of the most upright and conscientious Judges that ever sat on the bench of the Calcutta High Court." It was then proposed by Moonshee Ameer Ali, and unanimously carried, that a sufficient sum of money should be raised by subscription to contribute towards the preservation of the memory of the late most lamented Chief Justice, and another sum to reward the courage and remunerate the meritorious service of Shaik Fakoo, who attacked the murderer at the risk of his own life, and saved the Chief Justice from immediate death. For this latter purpose a sum of Rs. 102 was raised on the spot.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in acknowledging a letter from the India Office on the mutiny in the 19th Native Infantry, says that after a careful review of the whole of the correspondence and proceedings connected with the affair, he is constrained to express his opinion in concurrence with that of the Government of Madras, "that the very lamentable and reprehensive misconduct of the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry was due to the neglect and weakness of the commanding officers, and to the culpable disregard and indifference on the part of the other senior officers of the regiment to the feelings and interest of their men." His Royal Highness entirely concurs, therefore, in the propriety of the course adopted by Government in removing these officers from their several appointments in the regiment. He also considers that, however much the conduct of the men may be palliated by the apathy and want of consideration on the part of the officers, nothing can justify the serious acts of insubordination of which they were guilty; and under circumstances of such gravity he considers that the regiment should not have been permitted to embark without the knowledge and express sanction of the Government. The disbandment of a certain portion of the corps after it had proceeded to the Straits appears to His Royal Highness a measure of doubtful expediency; for as the regiment had at the Straits Settlement performed duty as usual, it might fairly have considered that its offence had been condoned.

AT Calcutta, on Saturday week, Baboo Narendra Nath Sen delivered a lecture on one of the greatest of Indian social questions, "The Marriage Law in India." The Baboo is evidently a root-and-branch reformer. He began his lecture by stating his views regarding matrimony; and it is to his credit that he regarded it as an ideal infinitely higher than is aimed at by the majority of his countrymen. He stated at length the characteristics of existing Hindoo marriage laws, and of course he had no difficulty in proving their shortcomings and anomalies. The Baboo was severe on judgments in English law courts, which he considered justified him in concluding that marriages contracted in India between Hindoos or Mussulmans are not recognisable in England. Logically, this might allow a married Hindoo to marry again in England, and "having regard," he says, "to the fact that the number of natives of India visiting England is increasing every year, it is a serious question for their innocent Hindoo wives that something

the City Jail, in presence of Mr. E. T. Richardson, the City Magistrate.—*Id.*

THE PAY OFFICE.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Colonel G. Ashburner assumed charge of the Pay Office from Colonel Day yesterday. We sincerely hope that our gallant and respected colonel will reign long in his new office, of which he is perfectly worthy and able to take charge.—*Id.*

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS—Andeesia, Guga, Wakoo, Mucuda, Mooshu, Mahadew, Govinda, and Ganooo, have been committed to the Criminal Sessions by Mr. Unwin, first class Subordinate Magistrate, for committing the murder of one Hurry bin Kristnajee at talooka Joonear. One of the accomplices, named Toolseeais, has been granted pardon by the magistrate, under section 290 of the Criminal Procedure Code.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—6TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

For taking evidence under writ of Mandamus from the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster.

Robert Mitchel Ebbsworth and others *v* The Alliance Marine Insurance Company.

GIGANTIC FRAUDS IN THE GOVERNMENT REVENUES OF UPPER SIND.

For some months past Colonel Phayre, C.B., Political Superintendent, Frontier, Upper Sind, has been engaged in an examination of the revenue accounts extending over a period of upwards of five years, and the result has been that very extensive frauds have been traced in them, believed to have been committed by two of the chief clerks in his office. These two persons have been charged before Mr. E. S. Reynolds, full-power Magistrate, Jacobabad, with criminal breach of trust. Colonel Phayre has experienced considerable difficulty in unravelling the irregular accounts, but by close application and constant investigation of them, he has succeeded in discovering what seems to be a systematic fraud upon the public revenues. The Bombay Government ought to afford every assistance to the gallant Colonel in his arduous duties by asking the Accountant General to depute a competent assistant to help the Political Superintendent in the prosecution of the accused parties.

The following is Colonel Phayre's deposition in the case, which is at present being tried :—

In my deposition of the 15th ultimo, I stated that the falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust committed by the accused in 1869-70 were not mere isolated instances of such crimes on their part, but that their accounts generally went to prove them to be of a systematic character.

I now, therefore, proceed to bring forward one or two out of several instances, by which I hope to prove that the accounts rendered by the two accused for several years past have been purposely framed and kept, so as to make and conceal double and fictitious charges, and to cover fraud generally, and that such being the case, both the accused have committed offences punishable under sections 470 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code.

The first instance which I bring forward is connected with a charge of Rs. 5,267-8-8, which was made in the Frontier District accounts rendered by the two accused to the Shikarpoor Treasury in 1866-67, under the heading of "Allowance and Surasree of Jaghirdars."

What connection the Jaghirdars' and Hissadars' rights in respect to the actual tenure of lands, and hereditary shares in the land revenue of certain tracts in the Frontier Districts, have to do with the Imperial Stamp Revenue, I must leave to be elicited by the evidence of those who will be called upon to explain the point. I shall therefore confine myself at present to describing the circumstances and claims of each of these classes, which are entirely distinct from each other, the Hissadars being sharers in the collected revenue of certain deha or village lands, not holding any lands in connection with or in lieu of such shares, but receiving actual cash payments from the land revenue itself. The Jaghirdars, on the other hand, are for the most part sections of the Belooch tribes of Jakranees, Doombkees, and others who hold certain tracts of country in jaghire owing to their having immigrated into the Frontier Districts from the hills and plains of Cutchee upwards of twenty years ago, having been induced by the late General Jacob to abandon a life of plunder, and adopt that of peaceful cultivators under British rule.

These tribes hold their land in jaghire, and neither pay rent for these, nor do they receive any cash allowance whatever, either in lieu of or in connection with such lands.

Many years ago, however, it was deemed necessary, for purposes connected with the revenue reports, to draw up a statement of the average value of the rent of their lands, called the surasree, which in the revenue year 1866-67 was as follows, viz. :—

JAGHIRDARS' SURASREE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For Jacobabad—			
Chief of the Jakranes, Khurreef	1,133	5	4
Rubbee	72	6	4
Total estimated value	1,205	11	8

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dad Mahomed Jokranee—						
Khurreef (estimated value)	270	8	11			
Chief of the Doomkees—						
Khurreef	398	12	0			
Rubbee	37	10	4			
Estimated value	436	6	4			
Rumdanee Tribe—						
Khurreef	207	5	0			
Rubbee	700	0	0			
Peshcus	5	12	8			
Estimated value	913	1	8			
Meer Mahomed Khan, Talpoor	33	5	4			
Total				2,859	1	11

JAGHIRDARS' SURASREE FOR THOOL.

Shahslee Fukeer—						
Khurreef	4	5	4			
Rubbee	11	13	5			
	16	2	9			
Moobarik Rumdanee—						
Rubbee	63	11	4			
				79	14	1

JAGHIRDAR'S SURASREE, KUSMORE.

Syed Motun Shaw—						
Khurreef	19	9	4			
Rubbee	20	4	1			
	39	13	5			
Goolam Ali Jackranee—						
Rubbee	100	0	0			
				139	13	5
Total				3 078	13	5

The Hissadars' surasree is confined to the Meerpoor Tuppa of the Thool talooka, of which the two accused were the chief executive officials, and is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Peer Emam Ool Din—						
Estimated share in Peshcus	11	12	6			
Khurreef	971	12	2			
Rubbee	11	10	8			
Total Estimate	995	3	4			
Peer Mahomed Ushrafee—						
Peshcus	11	11	7			
Khurreef	971	12	2			
Rubbee	11	10	8			
Total Estimate	995	2	5			
Kullundur Khan Pathan—						
Peshcus	0	13	7			
Khurreef	101	15	2			
Rubbee	1	13	11			
Total Estimate	104	10	8			
Alee Khan Pathan—						
Peshcus	1	13	9			
Khurreef	83	12	11			
Rubbee	No share.					
Total Estimate	85	10	8			
				2,189	11	1

There is also a surasree of Patels not included in the amount of Rs. 5,267-8-8, but it may be useful to quote here. In the year 1866-67 it was follows :—

SURASREE OF PATELS, JACOBABAD.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Meer Mahomed Jumalee	55	0	0			
Dada Khan Bhoota	60	0	0			
Ghulal Khan	115	0	0			
Khooda Buksh Sodya	20	0	0			
Total of Jacobabad	250	0	0			

SURASREE OF PATELS, THOOL.

Kunun Khan Bjaranee	20	0	0			
Hajee Khan	10	0	0			
Meer a Borba	25	0	0			
Wahid Bukah Soomranee	10	0	0			
Abdool Rahimon Surkee	95	0	0			
Amil Mahur	10	0	0			
Total of Thool	170	0	0			

SURASREE OF KUSMORO PATELS.

Khan Mahomed	20	0	0			
Buksha Khan	65	0	0			
	85	0	0			
				505	0	0

In the revenue reports prepared for Government the sum included in the above three lists are shown as alienations, and in the year under reference the alienation were reported as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Talooka Jacobabad	3,109	1	11
,, Thool	2,430	9	1
,, Kusmore	224	13	7
Total alienations	Rs. 5,764	8	8

I shall produce evidence to show that the only real cash transaction connected with this amount of Rs. 5,764-8-8 was the Rs. 2,180-11-1, of which the Thool Hissadars' surasree is composed. I here to show, moreover, that instead of that sum representing the whole of the alienation on account of Hissadars, that the real amount deducted from the land revenue on account of their shares for 1866-67 was Rs. 9,174-11-3, of which this Rs. 2,180-11-1 formed a part.

I can further show in evidence that although this Rs. 2,180-11-1 was included and taken credit for as part of the Hissadars' full shares of Rs. 9,174-11-3 in the deh accounts, yet that it was again included with the surasree of Jaghirdars in a separate katta, of which the following is a copy. And further, that the whole sum of Rs. 5,267-8-8 shown in that katta was fraudulently charged in the part of the Frontier District accounts allotted to the Imperial Soyer Revenue and cash transactions of the Shikarpoor Treasury, by whom the whole were credited :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	27th November. Paid to Goolzar Shah in lieu of grain	Rs. 8	0	0
2.	21st March 1867. On account of surasree of Hissadars in khurreef	2,159	13	3
3.	25th March 1867. On account of Jaghirdars in peshcus and khurreef—Jacobabad account, Rs. 2,743-4-7: Kusmore, Rs. 19-9-6	2,762	14	1
4.	10th July 1867. On account of surasree of Jaghirdars and Hissadars of rubbee, Thool	100	11	11
5.	24th July 1867. Surasree of rubbee of Jacobabad Jaghirdars	115	13	4
6.	25th July 1867. Surasree of Jaghirdars of rubbee, Kusmore, for 1866-67	120	4	1
	Total Rs.	5,267	8	8

Nos. 2 and 4 of these charges contained the following sums, viz. :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Estimate of Peer Emam Ool Din's share	995	3	4
,, ,, Mahomed Ushraf	995	2	5
,, ,, Kullundar Khan	104	10	8
,, ,, Ali Khan	85	10	8
Total surasree of Hissadars of Thool	2,180	11	1

JAGHIRDARS, THOOL.

Estimate of Shah Ali Fukeer's Jaghire	16	2	9
,, Moobharick Rumdanee	63	11	4
Total Rs.	79	14	1

The only real cash transaction is connected with the item Rs. 2,180-11-1, which, as already stated, was charged and paid in the Land Revenue branch, and will be found entered in the Deh accounts as follows, viz. :—

	Shares as per Surasree.	Extra shares not reported to Government.	Full shares deducted in the Village Accounts.
Deh Mahomedpoor	911 15 9	1,551 6 8	2,463 6 5
Deh Nurpoor	572 9 5	1,730 2 1	2,303 11 6
Deh Chandrani	579 6 7	2,510 6 4	2,089 12 11
Deh Kuttunoomer	190 6 5	639 9 10	830 0 3
Deh Saleemas	126 4 11	462 7 2	588 12 1
Rs.	2,180 11 1	6,994 0 1	9,174 11 2

The other items of the said Rs. 5,267-8-8, except No. 1, are nominal sums intended to represent in the revenue reports the assessed value of the lands held by the Beloochees, whereas they have in this instance, and for other years also, been actually charged to the State in the way described above.

These false charges appears in the Imperial Soyer Revenue accounts under the several heads of loss in stamp, "Sale of unclaimed property, &c., but generally" allowance of stamps on account of Jaghirdars, Hissadars, and Patels.

I propose for the present to confine myself to these minor frauds so as to illustrate the system, and after receiving the Bombay accounts to bring forward other transactions on a larger scale when prepared to do so.

The first witness whose evidence will be called in support of the case for the prosecution is Mr. Bolton, the Deputy Collector of the Frontier Districts, Upper Sind.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE following candidates have passed the first examination for the degree of L. M. :—

FIRST DIVISION.—Bhatvadekar Bhalchandra Krishna.

SECOND DIVISION.—DaCosta, Nicalao, Salvador, Desai, Ganesh Ramchandra, DeSouza, Antonio Manoel, Godambe, Yashvant Pandurung, Kamat, Dharmaji Ganesh, Kandavala, Dosabhai Barjorji, Khambatai Nasarvanji Navroji, Pereira, Joseph.

All the candidates belonged to the Grant Medical College.

MUNGULDAS NUTHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.—The Munguldass Nuthoobhoy Travelling Fellowship having become vacant, the Syndicate will proceed to make another election on Saturday, the 11th November next.

HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.—The Homejee Cursetjee Prize (consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200) for the best competitive English Poem: subject—"Suttee," has been awarded to Mr. Edward Hamilton Aitkin, B.A., of the Deccan College.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The Cowasjee Jehangheer Latin Scholarship for the current year having lapsed, a second scholarship of Rs. 150 per annum will be awarded at the ensuing matriculation examination to the candidate who passes and obtains the second place in Latin.

CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITING COINERS.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Wednesday, before C. P. Cooper, Esq., Second Magistrate, Benneeram Khunneeram and Nurbuddanath Huruth were charged with counterfeiting the Queen's coin, and with possessing instruments and materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Queen's coin, and Gunga and Jahankee, women, with delivery of counterfeit Queen's coin, possessed with the knowledge that it was counterfeit.

Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

Moostaffa Allee, a police constable, stated that on the 25th of last month he went to a street near Falkland Road, to the shop of one Ismail Ameer. The fourth prisoner was in the shop, and Ismail Ameer accused her of having given him a false two-anna piece, and on former occasions with having given him false two-anna pieces. She said the two-anna pieces were given to her by a man named Bennee, living in Khoja Street, at Null Bazaar. He went to the woman's house, where he saw the second prisoner opening a door. He followed into the room, and discovered coining implements—such as bellows, furnace, iron pestle and mortar, a pot with silver sand, &c., and the floor of the rooms in the house was burnt and warm. The second and third prisoners were then apprehended. They took the detectives to Bennee's house, and there Bennee and the third prisoner were taken into custody. In the shop a small pair of wooden bellows, a tin pot, and a paper containing seven two-annas pieces, which had been hidden in a hole in the wall, were discovered. The first prisoner afterwards said he would show where the moulds were hidden, and these were found secreted in the house of the second prisoner. Bennee's shop was again searched, and two boxes containing halves, quarters, and two-anna pieces were found.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

COLONEL PELLY, Her Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has forwarded to Government the following news report, dated Bushire, 12th September 1871 :—

It is officially reported that cholera has re-appeared at Lingah, and that six or seven deaths occur daily from this cause. It is stated that cholera is very bad at Kaleef, and has also broken out in the Turkish camp at Lahsa. Small-pox of a very virulent form is said to have broken out in Guther, and the inhabitants are in such alarm that a small-pox patient is removed out of the town at once.

In Bushire the poor still die from starvation. On the morning of the 4th, the bodies of five women were reported to be lying along the shore line close to the Residency, and were only interred after a reference to the local authorities.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—September 1st, bark Asshur, from London, and mail steamer Ethiopia, from Bombay and intermediate ports. 5th, steamer Snipe, from Bombay. 9th, steamer Ethiopia, from Busreh.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.—August 28th, mail steamer Indis, to Bombay and intermediate ports. 3rd, mail steamer Ethiopia, to Busreh. 5th, bark Asshur, to Busreh. 7th, steamer Snipe, to Busreh.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR—Mail steamer Ethiopia.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM MUSCAT.

MAJOR ROSS, Her Majesty's Political Agent at Muscat, has sent the following official news report to Government, under date Muscat, 18th September :—

Tranquillity has continued in all parts of Oman. Numbers of Bidoos have visited Muscat to pay their respects to His Highness the Sultan and receive gratuities. Two Turkish war vessels, under Commodore Aarif Bey, touched at Muscat on their way to the Persian Gulf. They had come from Constantinople through the Canal. H. M. S. Bullfinch and Magpie have called in at Muscat from the Gulf.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—5th September, Turkish gunboat Iskanderia, from Constantinople, and steamer Mula, from the Persian Gulf. 6th, Turkish corvette Lebanon, from Constantinople. 8th, H. M. S. Bullfinch from the Persian Gulf. 9th, mail steamer Cashmere, from Bombay, and H. M. schooner Constance, from Jask. 13th, steamer Asia, from Calcutta. 14th, H. M. S. Magpie, from the Persian Gulf, and ship Night Hawk, from Calcutta. 18th, mail steamer Ethiopia, from the Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.—3rd September, mail steamer Indis, to Bombay. 6th, steamer Mula, to Bombay. 7th, ship Rahmaney, to Calcutta; ships Futhel Mubarek and Fazel Rahman, to Calcutta. 8th, ships Futhel Kurreem and Hamazoon Shah, to Calcutta. 9th, Turkish gun boat Iskanderia and Turkish corvette Lebanon, to the Persian Gulf. 10th, mail steamer Cashmere, to the Persian Gulf. 16th, H. M. S. Magpie, to the Persian Gulf. 18th, H. M. S. Bullfinch, to the Persian Gulf.

THE DISTRESS IN PERSIA.

A TELEGRAM received by Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban and Co., on the 4th instant, from their branch firm at Bunder Abbas, states that 200 distressed Parsees, flying from Keirman and other places, have arrived in Bunder Abbas. The majority of them are sick, and medicines are supplied to them by the doctor of the place. The authorities have prohibited the men from leaving the city, but Messrs. Godrez's agent is doing his best to embark them for Bombay. The rates of passage-money demanded for the men are very high. The agent has been advised in reply to use his utmost exertions in order to induce the authorities to allow the men to depart, and to send them to Bombay without delay. The thanks of the Parsee community are due to Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban and Co. for their benevolent exertions in behalf of their distressed countrymen.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER.)

BROACH COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain in Broach was 1 inch and 9 cents. The cultivators have commenced sowing late jowaree, wheat, &c. The rice crops have suffered greatly for want of sufficient rain; the public health was reported to be good.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was insufficient, owing to which the crops have slightly suffered. The reaping of early crops was in progress in some villages. Fever and small-pox prevailed in some villages. Cattle disease also prevailed in some villages.

KULLADHGEE COLLECTORATE.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The state of public health was reported to be good.

NOWSAREE.—There is great scarcity of water at present in Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory.

BOMBAY COTTON REPORT.

GUZERAT.

THE following report up to the 3rd October has just reached this office from Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Broach :—

"There is unfortunately no change of weather to be reported since last week. Rain is still daily expected, but nothing beyond a few scanty drops from a passing cloud has fallen in this immediate neighbourhood.

"A letter received a few days ago from a Patel, whose land lies several miles to the west of Surat, states that the *cotton* crop is still green and healthy, that *early* jowar and bajree are much in want of rain, and that rice has already suffered a good deal.

"A man was sent from here, on the 24th ultimo, to visit the Jambooseer district, as well as all that important cotton-growing country, stretching onward from Broach. He returned last night with the information that heavy local showers had fallen, that all about the village of Darod—nine miles from Broach—and from thence onward to the village of Tirchna, a distance of nine or ten miles, the land had been thoroughly saturated, and that more rain would possibly prove injurious. The inhabitants of that part are now in good spirits; much of the land is newly broken up, and will therefore give good returns.

"Jambooseer and surrounding district is no better off for rain than we are ourselves, and the state of crops is similar, viz., kuppas green and all right so far. *Early sown* rice and jowaree much dried up. According to the ryots' representation (which is, however always unreliable in a case of this kind) the loss on those will not be less than one half. *Late sown* jowaree, teel, wheat, gram, lang, &c., have all germinated in a proper manner, and that is all that can be expected of them at present."

Reports from the Surat districts state that the weather has been excessively hot during the past week. Rain is still anxiously looked for. Some of the cotton plants are backward and seem rather stunted—others, again, are forward, while several are in flower. Grain crops are in want of moisture. The ryots are of opinion that the out-turn of cotton and grain crops will not be so good as was anticipated. The plants in Hansote are less backward than those in Unkleshur, owing to late sowing.

Cotton in the Ahmedabad districts is still thriving, and the grain crops are in good condition. Rain is much needed for the late crops. Rice will suffer to some extent. Bajree is being reaped.

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, Nassick, &c., reports up to the 29th ultimo as follows :—

"During the week ending 29th September, rain only fell in seven talookas out of nineteen, *i. e.*, in Amulneir 2 in. 4 cents, in Nandgaum 2 in. 6 cents, and in Chopra 1 in. 7 cents. In the other four talookas, 8, 13, 16, and 26 cents fell, amounts quite insufficient to cause much improvement in the condition of the crops. Up to that date (25th) these were, as a rule, reported to be in fair state, but much in need of rain. Exception must, however, be made in the case of Dhoolia, Malligaum, Nandgaum, and Baglan, where prospects were very unpromising, and of Nusseerabad, Sowda, Chalisgaum, and Pimpulnair, where they were less hopeful.

"In a report dated 30th September, the Sub-Inspector Eastern Khandeish gives a favourable account of the cotton crop in Wurrungaum and Ravere, where the plants were 1 to 4 ft. in height. In Sowda, he describes the plants from the later sowings as more promising than those earlier sown, which had in many instances failed. In Nusseerabad and Chalisgaum, the plants are stated to be from 1 ft. to 1½ ft. in height. In these eastern talookas, rain was urgently required, as none is mentioned as having fallen there since the date of my last report up to 30th ultimo.

"I believe that the Elephanta rain has so far been very partial. At Malligaum, 4 inches have been gauged from the 26th ultimo to 1st October, but it appears to have been confined to a limited area.

"The decrease in area under cotton in Khandeish, and part of Nassick, is stated to amount in the case of thirteen out of nineteen talookas to 150,595 acres, or 34 per cent.

"Up to the 30th ultimo, there was no alteration in the price of grain in Khandeish, since my last report; but in Malligaum (Nassick) there was a slight fall (half seer per rupee) after the recent rain.

"The report of cotton from Khandeish stations from 1st to 15th September amounted to 249 doeras or 107 bales.

"The rate at Julgaum for last year's cotton is Rs. 60 per pulla. There is very little of this left. Advances are now being made on the coming crop at a rate varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per pulla.

"From Sholapoor, the Sub-Inspector reports, under date 30th September, that heavy rain fell on the 23rd and 24th. The export from 23rd to 30th September amounted to 207 bales.

"From Kurmulla talooka, in Sholapoor, the Mamlutdar states that the rain-fall from June to 25th September amounted to 9·40 in., and that, owing to the deficiency, the area under cotton had decreased from 17,000 acres to about 100 acres.

"In Punderpore, of the same collectorate, only 0·24 in. fell up to 25th September, and consequently there is no cotton at all in the talooka.

"Further information as regards the Deccan will be given in my next report."

The following report up to the 2nd instant, is submitted by Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Khandeish.

"The weather during past week has been very bright and hot, considered unusually so for September. A few showery clouds have passed over in this direction, but they have broken elsewhere.

"The cotton crops in general continue healthy. The plants in several of the experimental fields at Errundole, sown with pedigree seed, are stronger and superior than those of the cultivators in the surrounding fields.

"The plants growing on slightly manured ground still keep ahead of those on the unmanured land. I am glad to say most of the caterpillars have disappeared without doing very serious injury. A few of the plants were almost stripped of the leaves, and others partly injured; the leaves of many of the plants were entirely eaten, the stalks and mid-rib being excepted. The plants that were not so much eaten had also a ragged appearance. Slight dews at night have now begun to fall, which will prove beneficial to the cotton plants.

"The bajree crop is now coming on rapidly, but it would be immensely benefited by a good shower or two, which would cause the grain to swell out and prevent premature riping, because at present many of the grains are yet but imperfectly developed.

"Joor, teel, and other minor crops are also much in want of rain, to enable them to make a little head-way.

"At Dhanera, the largest plants of the earliest sown experimental fields continue flowering, and a few bolls are now swelling out. Many of the leaves of the Sea-Island plant, have become partly brown, and have dried up. The past few days the atmosphere appears to be too dry for this variety to succeed here.

"The other exotics have made but little progress during the past week, being urgently in want of rain.

"The weather here at present is very sultry, and the general opinion is we will have a downfall of rain very soon. It would do an immense deal of good to the crops in general in this district, besides replenishing wells and tanks. Should more rain not come soon, great distress is anticipated for want of drinking water in some parts of the districts.

"The rainfall at Dhurrumgaum, from the beginning of June to the end of September, is 10 in. 54 cents. The price of grain at the end of the week slightly increased in the Errundole bazaar.

"Just before concluding this report, the sky is cloudy and rain has begun to fall."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, Cotton Inspector for the Southern Mahratta Country, reports up to the 1st instant, as follows :—

"All reports this week are most favorable. The districts generally have had a most favourable and seasonable fall of rain. It came too late to give a good rice crop, but has caused great benefit to the later sowings of that grain. The rain has extended from the northern districts of this division the whole way to the Toongabudra river, which divides Dharwar from Mysore. In Dharwar, it commenced on the 26th, when 1¼ inches fell; next day 2½ inches; and on the 28th about half an inch. The quantity of rain-fall now is quite equal to what it was at the corresponding period of last year. The sowing of cotton will now be completed generally; and taking the districts altogether, there is doubt but that a very large area is taken up with the staple. The growing crop looks well everywhere, but I think it cannot be too strongly impressed on the public, and especially those engaged in the trade, that the state and condition of the crop at this stage is but a poor, if any, guide to the ultimate prospects of the quality and yield of the crop. The fields often get on as well as even the ryots themselves could wish, until say December or January, when the trying east winds blow—that is what tries the crop, and I have seen a blight occur within twenty-four hours. It is at that season that the plant is peculiarly susceptible; it is then in flower, and wants its full vigour to mature to fruit, and has no strength to spare for withstanding the rough and trying exactions of a hard dry wind. In the Belgaum districts, the plants are more advanced than in the fields further south. In places they are 8 and 10 inches high, but still there is a large area that was sown still later. Some land is even now in course of sowing. The price of the old crop has slightly given way, about 5 per cent. In the Dharwar districts, sowing has been very late indeed, and in but few places are the plants higher than six inches. A considerable area, especially down south, is now being sown. I mention all this to show how very late it will be before complete reliable returns of area of land taken up can be framed. It now looks like rain, and I expect thunder-showers will fall for some days yet. This daily rain-fall has stopped a lot of cotton ready for transport, but I think we may expect trade to be resumed at the Coast generally, as soon as the weather gets settled again, say in another fortnight or three weeks. Small transactions are now taking place down there.

"Two other good effects have resulted from this most acceptable rain; the tanks are nearly all filled, and the price of grain has gone down considerably. In fact, there is now no reasonable complaint to be made about the prices of all food staples. I saw large quantities of grain, many hundreds of carts, in course of transit from the Dharwar to the Northern Districts. All the crops too that I have seen, with the exception of rice, are looking very flourishing."

Mr. W. Shearer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar, reports up the 30th ultimo as follows :—

"The experimental cotton fields at Koosgul are progressing favorably. Six cents of rain fell on the night of the 23rd, which has much improved the appearance of the plants, and will likewise assist the late sown fields which are still very backward—grain and early sown cotton will also be much benefited.

"The cotton fields on the way to Nowlgoond are still very backward, in many fields the plants are just above ground, while others are only making their appearance. The sowing of cotton is reported to have been completed in this talooka. The experimental fields at Nowlgound are much in advance of those of the cultivators. The plants are now in places 4 to 5 in. high, and are strong and healthy. The prices of grain remain the same as they have done for the past month. The total rainfall for the week registered at Nowlgoond is 3 inches and 80 cents, which fell on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. There is sufficient water in the tanks to last for five or six months."

SIND.

The following report has been submitted by Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind :—

"The general appearance of the cotton crop so far as I have seen or heard is good. No untoward weather has yet been experienced. In a few fields I find plots here and there in sheltered places attacked by green-fly. The cultivators say they will do little or no harm now. It is however to be hoped they will not spread, for their presence is fraught with no good at any time.

"The canals are falling fast, and some of the smaller ones are already dry. Old cotton is selling in the bazaars here at from Rs. 15 to Rs. 15-8 per maund or 82 lbs. Advances on the new crops range from Rs. 16 to Rs. 16-8 per maund of the same weight. Between Hyderabad and Halla grain harvest is general and good, though in some cases the kirby or straw seems less bulky than it was last year.

"Tobacco is everywhere healthy, but thickly planted, and on that account the leaves are small. This and cotton are the principal crops which are now being watered.

"A few small fields of Toag-sun (Crotularia Juncea) look very promising. This plant thrives well here, but is not extensively cultivated. The fibre is separated by immersion in water; ropes and bags are made of it, and these when worn out are converted into paper.

"Plants on the Government Farm look well, with the exception of the first sown American plants which are fast losing their leaves. Peruvian plants look more like small trees than cotton plants.

"The grain crop is coming on fast. Tobacco, Shiraz first planting, healthy, and growing well. A second planting was made last week.

"Since passing down to Hyderabad, watering grain has been discontinued, the road in many instances cleared of the water courses, and harvesting was being vigorously prosecuted by moonlight in many fields last night.

"Weeding, watering, planting out tobacco (second lot), and picking second American sowing second time, has been the main work since I left. Plants still healthy.

"Watering is the main work just now. The canals are falling fast and the water courses require deepening daily. American plants, first sowing, losing their leaves fast, some of the bolls are also unhealthy and opening badly, preparing land for laying out garden and transplanting trees, &c."

J. H. MERRITT,
For Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company was held at the office of Messrs. Nicol and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday. A large number of shareholders were present. The chairman of the company, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, presided.

After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting,

Mr. Maxwell proposed, and Mr. Newman seconded, "That the directors' report and audited balance sheet, made up to 31st July 1871, printed and circulated to the shareholders, be, and hereby are, adopted."

The motion was carried unanimously.

The report is as follows :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the accompanying audited balance sheet for the year ending July 31st, 1871.

The past year has been an exceptionally bad one, and so great has been the difficulty in obtaining tenants, that for some months more than half the tenements were empty.

The directors made a further reduction in the rents in March last, and they now stand—

Ground Floor	Rs. 25
First Floor	,, 35
Second Floor	,, 40

which are the lowest that can be charged, consistent with the interests of the shareholders.

During the last four months the tenements have been in better demand, and they are now nearly all occupied.

The expenses have been kept as low as possible, but the charges for advertising the vacant tenements, included in the item of "general charges," have been heavier than usual.

The profit and loss account shows an available balance of Rs. 8,014-15-10, out of which the directors would propose a dividend of four per cent., which will absorb Rs. 6,566, carrying the balance Rs 1,478-15-10 forward to next year's account.

Considering the great depression of house property during the past year, the directors hope the shareholders will be satisfied with the above dividend. It is further hoped that for the current year the tenements will be more occupied, and consequently the income larger.

It is announced with regret that Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. have resigned the treasurership. The directors cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing the deep obligations the company owe to that firm, and a resolution will be proposed to the meeting in order that the shareholders may testify their appreciation of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s services in having for many years conducted the company's affairs so satisfactorily.

In future the company's moneys will be deposited in the National Bank of India, Limited.

Mr. Chas. Macdonald, who was elected a director by the shareholders at the last general meeting, having declined office, the Board invited Mr. Thomas Blaney to take the vacant seat, and this gentleman has consented. The shareholders will be asked to confirm the appointment.

Messrs. Malins and Maxwell, being senior directors, retire in accordance with the terms of the Indian Companies' Act, but are eligible for re-election.

The Chairman then explained to the meeting that the directors regretted much that the dividend was less than the usual amount, as the past year had been an exceptionally bad one, but he was happy to announce that the tenements now were in good demand, and prospects seemed much brighter for the ensuing year.

Mr. Malins proposed, and Mr. Kessowjee Naik seconded, "That a dividend of four per cent. on the paid-up capital for the past year be declared payable on and after the 12th instant." The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. R. Wilson proposed, and Mr. Alfred King seconded, "That the election of Mr. Thomas Blaney as director of the company be confirmed." The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Chambers proposed, and Mr. G. R. Wilson seconded, "That Messrs. Maxwell and Malins be re-elected directors of the company." The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Alfred King proposed, and Mr. Frederick King seconded, "That Messrs. Hormusjee Jehangeer and Bomanjee Framjee be elected auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be three goldmohurs each." The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. John Firth, in proposing the next resolution, said he had difficulty to convey adequately in words the great obligations the company owed to the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. As one of its earliest directors, he knew the difficulties the company had laboured under from the time the foundations of the building were laid, and these difficulties never would have been surmounted had it not been for the interest displayed by the members of the firm of Nicol & Co., and the assistance they had given. As that firm had now resigned the treasurership he desired to place upon record, and he was sure every member would join with him, the cordial thanks of the shareholders to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. for the long-continued aid and countenance they had given to this company. (Applause.)

Mr. Wilson having seconded it,

Mr. Maxwell rose, and on behalf of his firm, thanked the meeting for the manner in which the services of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. had been mentioned and recorded. In resigning the treasurership, his firm had no desire to sever the connection with the company; but owing to press of business in their office, it was found impossible to retain the treasurerships of so many companies, and they were compelled consequently to give them up. He had taken a great interest in the company, and should continue to do so, as he trusted would those who might come after him.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik proposed, and Mr. Alfred King seconded, "That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

The vote was heartily passed, and the meeting separated.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT AHMEDNUGGUR.

From CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE and SONS, to W. D'OYLY, Esq., President of the Municipality and the Members of the Municipal Committee.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded to us on your laying the foundation-stone of the Ahmednuggur High School to express our sincere thanks to the Government who has so generously granted the aid, in combination with the Municipality, to the institution, and to yourself for the kind interest evinced by you in its progress, as well as to the Executive Engineer, Captain Gambier, R.E., for the care, trouble, and skill bestowed by him on its erection. We trust and believe that the benefits arising from this institution will be enjoyed, not only by the inhabitants of this town, but also by those of the whole zillah, for generations to come.

We also beg to express our desire of presenting the institution with an English clock, provided with dial plates on both the sides, which, is ordered by us expressly for the building, and which, we trust, you and the members of the Municipality will accept with our best wishes for the future prosperity of the institution. We will hand over the clock on its arrival to the Executive Engineer, who will kindly fix it in a conspicuous

Narain Dass for the supply of materials for tatties at stations in the Peshawur Division for one year from the 1st of February 1869 to 31st January 1870; the other is the contract deed for those materials dated 19th January 1869. (Documents read to Court.)

These documents are three bills of Narain Dass. The first is for May 1869 for khus-khus, bamboos, reeds and twine, dated 8th May 1869, for Rs. 3,542-8. The other two are for the month of June, both dated the 25th of June, amounting one to Rs. 3,594-7-9, the other to Rs. 2,368-9-6. The bills are all for tattie materials. They should be supported by, or have as vouchers, station gomashta's bill for material. These documents now handed to me are four receipts of Heera Lall Chatterjee, station gomashta, for tattie material received from Narain Dass, contractor. The first receipt is dated 6th May 1869, the next 2nd June 1869, and the other two 3rd of June 1869. I believe the signatures on them to be those of Heera Lall Chatterjee. They do not bear any other signature. I think these receipts should not be countersigned by any one else. There is no other voucher besides Heera Lall's signature that the materials in the receipts were actually delivered. Yes, it is usual for the receipt of gomashtas to be countersigned by a warrant officer if he was on duty. I am not aware of any European non-commissioned or warrant officer being in charge to superintend the delivery of material. In the receipt of valuable stock in large quantities I am not able to answer whether a non-commissioned or warrant officer should be present as a check on the gomashta. I mean by "I cannot answer," that a man may or may not be appointed. It is usual with some officers to appoint a man, with others not. If a public appointment of an officer to superintend had been made I would have heard of it. If an officer had been appointed he should countersign the receipts to the contractor. This is the bill of Heera Lall Chatterjee, dated 25th June 1869, for making up the tatties, passed for Rs. 521-15. This sum is passed for labour. The material, as well as the employ, is noted in Heera Lall's bill, but it was retrenched as there was a contractor, Narain Dass, for the material.

I have the gomashta's bills and contractor's bill, and I see that no credit is given for old material used in 1869, except for 240 bamboos received from Commissariat godown in Heera Lall Chatterjee's bill.

A lot of bills and receipts put in by the prosecutor and read in Court by Judge Advocate.

I do not know whether these 240 bamboos were used before or not. I do not know the practice of returning old tattie frames to the Commissariat after the season is over.

This is a circular, No. 141, from the Officiating Commissary General, dated 20th January 1862, regarding Barrack Department tatties. The book in which this circular appears was kept in the office at Peshawar in 1869. (Circular read by witness in Court.)

CIRCULAR NO. 141.

From the Officiating Commissary General, to the Executive Commissariat Officer.

Comy. General's Office, Fort William, 20th Jan. 1862.

In continuation of Circular No. 106 of 24th October 1861 and with reference to the an-
Barrack Department Tatties. nexed extract circular letter 50 B to 59 B. dated 9th January 1862, from the Quartermaster General of the Army to Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts, Executive Commissariat Officers will report the completion of tatties, as they may be got ready in batches not exceeding thirty in number, in order that they may be submitted to the Standing Barrack Committee.

2. All tatties on being passed the Committee should be at once removed to the Barrack Master's godown.

3. The khus provided for making up the tatties should likewise be shown to the Committee before being made up.

(Sd.) G. B. REDDIE,
Officiating Commissary General.

Extract of a Circular letter, No 50 B. to 59 B., dated 9th January 1862, from the Quartermaster General of the Army, to the Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts.

1st.—At the end of the tattie season all the old khus-khus is to be destroyed by fire, the serviceable bamboos being retained for use in making up the next year's tatties. This work can be performed by the tattie establishment under the superintendence of the Barrack Master, the day after the tatties are discontinued, and charged for as an extra day's work by Regimental Quartermaster.

2nd.—On the Commissariat Officer reporting to the Officer Commanding the Station that the first batch of new tatties, not exceeding thirty, is ready, the standing Barrack Committee will be convened to survey them. They should invariably test the khus by freely sprinkling water over each tattie. The Commissary General has ordered his subordinates to have a muster piece of tattie made up for the guidance of contractors in the preparation, and also of Committees in the examination, of tatties. Each batch of tatties should be then examined by the Committee, and when passed, removed to the Barrack Master's godown for safe custody until required.

3rd.—The Committee will be held responsible that the articles are fresh and according to muster as to make.

4th.—Should the khus-khus used last year not have been burnt, it should now be done as soon as possible.

True Extract.
(Sd.) G. B. REDDIE,
Officiating Commissary General.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner. Q—Are you as head assistant supposed to be acquainted with the executive work both out-door and in the office? A—I am not.

Q—As the contractor, Narain Dass, charged for new material, why should he give credit for old material? A—He need not.

Q—Has Narain Dass anything to do with old material? A—Nothing.

Q—Are not the receipts of the Barrack Master and the Committee reports sufficient for the contractor to charge upon? A—Barrack Master's receipts and indents, and Committee reports, are the proper vouchers.

Q—Upon what vouchers did the Examiner pass the tattie charges? A—I cannot tell unless I see the disbursements.

Re-examined by Prosecutor. Q—Should old material used in making up tatties be shown in gomashta's bill or not? It used it should.

By Judge Advocate. Q—In calling for tenders for material for tatties, how is the weight of khus and the number of bamboos required calculated? A—I can't explain.

The prosecutor asks the Court for time to decide whether he should close this charge or not?

The prisoner objects on the ground that the prosecutor has had plenty of time for consideration.

Mr. Cooper, called, states on oath—My usual practice in taking receipts for stock supplied by contractors is to take them in duplicate. When old stock is delivered by a contractor to a gomashta, if delivered into a godown, the receipt would be signed by a warrant officer and godown gomashta. Yes, there is a check on the delivery of large quantities of stock from contractor to gomashta. The check is the warrant officer or sergeant who sees the stores weighed out or counted.

Q—Should a warrant officer or sergeant be of necessity in charge of a godown? A—Yes.

The prosecutor states that he closes the 7th charge, and calls the next witness on the 5th and 6th charges.

Punnie Lall, office moonshee, states on oath—I was in commissariat employ at Peshawur in 1869, as moonshee. It was part of my duty to record in Persian such orders as Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe might dictate. This document handed to me is a petition of Heera Lall, gomashta. The petition was signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's notice. (Document read in original and Translation—Up to this time I have purchased gram at the excessively high Peshawur rates, and have supplied it for the Government service. At present gram is not procurable at all at Peshawur, and your petitioner has arranged for procuring a supply from the district of Rawul Pindee and elsewhere. I hope through your good fortune that the gram will arrive from thence in a few days; therefore on account of gram not being now procurable, I am forced to apply for permission to issue barley for a few days until the arrival of the gram in question.—Your devoted servant, (Sd.) BABOO HEERA LALL, Gomashta. Dated 12th April 1869.

ORDER.—For your own bullocks there is no objection to barley being given, but gram must be given to the heavy battery bullocks, but take care to give as much barley as will make up the average of cost gram.

Dated 12th April 1869. (Sd.) J. R. A. S. L.

The order upon it is Major Lowe's, that order was dictated by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe on that day the 14th April.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner. Q—Will you state what has become of Munnie Ram's bullock gomashta's petition about the supply of barley? A—He did give a petition.

Q—Why did not Munnie Ram give a petition about barley as he had charge of the bullocks? A—Munnie Ram must be asked that. No petition came in from him about barley.

By Judge Advocate. Q—How do you know the order on Heera Lall's petition was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe? A—The petition was read by me to Lieutenant Colonel Lowe, and the first portion of the order was passed in the first instance, and it was dated, and afterwards the second portion which was also also dated, both orders being given the same day, and was signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe; both orders were passed at the same time.

By Court. Q—Was this order afterwards cancelled? A—No, not in the Persian Department.

Munnie Ram, formerly bullock gomashta, now pensioner, states on oath—I was employed in the Commissariat Department, Peshawur, in 1869, as bullock gomashta. My duties in that capacity were to receive grain and bhoosa and disburse pay to the drivers. I used to receive gram in that year from Heera Lall. The grain that the transport train bullocks received that year was up to the 14th April gram, from the 15th to the end of June they received barley from Heera Lall. From that to the end of September barley from Atma Ram, contractor. The bullocks received four seers barley to each bullock daily. Lieutenant-colonel Lowe knew that they were receiving barley, for when he used to go to the lines he was in the habit of seeing it. The order was given by Heera Lall to me that barley was to be issued. I do not know whether Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe gave the order. I received the order from Heera Lall and reported it to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe in the morning. He said, when I reported the matter to him, "Very well, let barley be given for a few days as gram is not to be had." The report I made to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe was as follows: that Heera Lall came to me about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and said that four seers of barley in place of two seers of gram were to be issued to the bullocks.

The prisoner objects to the above rendering of the witness' statement on the ground that the witness meant that Heera Lall told him that such was Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's order, but not that he, the witness, reported the above order relating to four seers of barley and two seers of gram to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe.

The Court orders witness's answer to be taken down *verbatim*.

I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe that Heera Lall came to me at 3 P.M., and said you had given him the order that as gram was not procurable to give barley. I called the sirdars and gave the order to weigh out barley. The sirdars weighed out the barley, four seers to each bullock, and I went the following morning to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's office and reported that Heera Lall had told me that it was your order to issue four seers of barley to each bullock. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe said for a few days issue barley as gram is not procurable. It was my duty to supply monthly bills of the food given to the bullocks. This is a bill, dated 5th August 1869, amount Rs. 665-9-3, for the month of July 1869, and has my signature in Hindee. I first of all gave in a bill for the month of July for barley. Then Heera Lall told me in office to change my bill and enter gram. I replied, "You had better give me a purwannah to that effect as my bill has been passed, how can I alter it." Mr. Kelly who was sitting close by said, "Why are you two men quarrelling, the muster roll has been now altered to the heading 'gram' by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe."

The Court adjourned at 4 P.M., and will reassemble at 8 A.M. to-morrow, Thursday, September 21st.

A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETRESS COMMITTED FOR DEFAMATION.

MRS. ANN MALVERY, the proprietress and publisher of the *Our Paper*, was yesterday committed by the Magistrate of the Camp Division, Major Thoyts, to stand her trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions at Bombay, on a charge preferred under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, of defaming Mr. Thomas W. Browne Jefferies, the editor of the *Sindian*. Mrs. Malvery was held to bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000; Rs. 500 her own personal security, and security of the like amount given by Mr. H. B. Turner, Accountant of the Executive Engineer's Department. Two witnesses have been bound down to appear in Bombay in behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Turner and Mr. Pereira, the printer of the *Our Paper*. The names of eight witnesses were given in for the defence. Among them that of Mr. Janardhan Wasadow, the Assistant Engineer of the Executive Engineer's Department. We believe the case will entail an outlay on the State of upwards of Rs. 3,000.—*Sindian*, Sept. 30.

THE DEATH OF JAMES RENFORTH.

THE sudden death of James Renforth, the aquatic champion of the world, which has just occurred in America, opens up several points of interest with regard to the effects of training and of severe exertion. The general facts are well known. The expressions used by Renforth were sufficiently ambiguous to have suggested the idea of poisoning, which we regret to find has been entertained, and we may well discard; but when we ask what was the real cause of death the answer is not quite so readily given. In such a case as this, death begins either in the brain, the lungs, or the heart. The meagre account of the post-mortem at present received shows only that some considerable congestion of the lungs was discovered, to which it is suggested his death is attributable. We can scarcely admit this to be a correct view. The pulmonary congestion was far more likely to be a secondary than a primary state. It is exceedingly improbable that two hundred yards' rowing in a man in a high state of training, and previously in good health, would *per se* cause such engorgement of the vessels as would occasion a fatal result. It is unlikely again, we think, that the primary lesion was in the brain. His own feelings seem to have told him this; and it scarcely appears probable that he could have continued to row for nearly a mile had he experienced either an epileptic or an apoplectic attack. The heart alone remains, and it seems to us highly probable that the immediate cause of death was the breaking down of one of the auriculo-ventricular valves, an accident that might easily occur, might readily be overlooked at the post-mortem, unless particular attention were directed to the point, and would certainly be followed by the symptoms observed in Renforth's case. The immediate effect would be a shock to the system generally, the supply of blood to the brain would be suddenly and seriously interfered with, though not sufficiently so as to produce sudden and complete unconsciousness, and he would be able for a time to continue his exertion. Every effort, however, would augment the danger by driving more blood to the already overcharged organ, and this again would naturally lead to congestion of the lungs, and general cyanosis. In accordance with this, one of the witnesses states that he was much struck with Renforth's stiff and livid appearance when lifted out of the boat, a state clearly dependent on imperfect arterialisation of his blood. That his pulse was very feeble, which is just what we should expect in a case of rupture of the auriculo-ventricular valve, or of its chordæ tendineæ, abolishing its function, is evidenced by the fact that Dr. Johnson ordered him brandy-and-water, a line of treatment that would scarcely have suggested itself in death from asphyxia, but was perfectly natural when the pulse was feeble and irregular. On the same hypothesis we have a ready explanation of the difficulty experienced in obtaining blood from his arm.

The only other view that can be taken is, we think, that he had a kind of epileptic fit, in support of which are the statements made to some of the local papers by Mr. Anthony Bell, who says that on one occasion he was called to attend him while suffering from a fit on the evening of his race with Bright. He was then exceedingly ill, pulseless, and cold, and he had three successive epileptic fits in Mr. Bell's presence. From the examination Mr. Bell then made, he came to the conclusion that Renforth was suffering from hypertrophy of the heart, and he was advised to discontinue rowing.

Whatever the cause of death, putting aside all ideas of poison, it is impossible to avoid connecting it with the sudden and violent exertion undertaken by Renforth, and whilst of extreme rarity in a professionally trained man, this is an additional argument in support of the views we have always maintained, that no young man should attempt any very severe bodily effort without careful training and preparation, for if in one so thoroughly accustomed to the use of the oar as this man was some organ is found to be incompetent to bear the strain suddenly made upon it, we may be sure that to try the same thing in an untrained subject must be a proceeding fraught with the gravest danger, and to be entirely discountenanced by every sensible youth.—*The Lancet*.

IRELAND.—MORE DISTURBANCES.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.

THE demonstration in favour of the release of the Fenian prisoners, held in the Phœnix Park yesterday, was not so numerously attended as was anticipated, although probably towards the close of the meeting the number was larger than that at which the lower estimates place it—namely, four or five thousand. The promoters claim that the attendance numbered about 100,000, but this is an absurd exaggeration. One account—that of the *Daily Express*—says that at 3 o'clock, the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, about 1,500 persons were assembled in the vicinity of the mound of the Fifteen Acres:—

"The gathering included a motley collection of holiday-seekers, stewards, who were recognized by the card of the association conspicuously displayed in their hats, vendors of gingerbread, unripe fruit, and various descriptions of liquor—small beer to whiskey—knights of 'the three cards,' thimble-riggers, and itinerant acrobat performers. The entire scene reminded me more of an a ternoon at a racecourse than the evening of the day which all denominations of Christians have ever held sacred to rest and religious observance. The majority of those present mustered some 'national emblems, such as a green scarf, a green hath-and bearing the words 'Erin-go-bragh' 'Amnesty,' &c. About 4 o'clock a drag, followed by a procession of cars and a number of people on foot, made its appearance, and, being met by those already congregated, a position was taken up from which those could be seen on the one hand, through the vista of trees, the Viceregal Lodge, and on the other the Magazine, over which floats the Royal standard. In the special vehicle were seated Messrs. P. J. Smyth, M.P., Isaac Butt, Q.C., J. O'Leary (ex-editor of the Fenian Association), R. B. Butt, Lieutenant Martin H. Casey, D. B. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, J. O'Byrne, and R. Pigott, *Irishman*."

The chairman, Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., addressed himself particularly to the case of the prisoners convicted by court-martial. He said—

"Granted that a court-martial was the proper tribunal before which to arraign these men, being soldiers, for a political offence, the time and the surrounding circumstances precluded the possibility of an impartial trial, and a fair verdict being given. (Hear, hear.) It was a time of excessive panic—panic in the street, panic in the law courts, panic in the Castle, but beyond all panic in the barracks (hear, hear), and in the midst of that these courts-martial were held. And what was the evidence against these men? By whom was it given? A common informer. (A Voice—He is gone to hell!) Their comrades, the only men who could testify in their favour, were debarred from coming forward. (A Voice—'Gro as for Talbot,' and loud laughing.) Thus, in the moment of panic these men were put through the form of a trial, and, of course, convicted. (Laughing.) Now, I say, instead of being the victims of exceptional law, they ought to be the objects of exceptional leniency (cheers), and I will, on their behalf, and on behalf of the people of Ireland, make a proposal to the Government—let a fair, full, and impartial statement of the cases of these men be laid before the present Commander of the Forces in Ireland and we shall abide the result."

Still more emphatic were his words with regard to the Manchester men, and he drew a parallel between their case and that of John Mitchel and himself, when in Van Diemon's land they went together, well armed, into the police office, pledged that neither of them should be captured alive. He added—

"Suppose that the enterprise had eventuated differently from what it did, and that in legitimate self-defence we had taken human life, would that have been necessary. I ask you if the humanity of the world would not rise, and brand with the breath of its scorn the wretch who would dare to stamp felon upon us? (Cheers.) And what would be your judgment? Why, you would immortalize, in marble and bronze, our memories as those of patriots and heroes."

Mr. Butt declaimed against the "miserable exceptions" that had been made in the granting of an amnesty to the Fenians. With regard to the Manchester men, he would say nothing about the taking of the life of Sergeant Brett; he believed that not one of the men who went out that day intended to take life; but, however that was, upon what principle were the men now in gaol convicted of the crime? Upon a principle of law, perhaps wise, but certainly very harsh, that when men met to do an illegal act, such as to rescue a prisoner, each was responsible for the acts of all. Therefore, if six or seven went out in that way, and one took a human life, though the deed might have been abhorred, the entire party were guilty in the eyes of the law. Upon that principle these men were convicted, and, putting that before the Prime Minister, he would ask is there any circumstances in those cases which justified him in keeping these men in prison when he had proclaimed a general amnesty?

The meeting itself passed off quietly enough, but the sequel surpassed the scene of rioting and disturbance witnessed on the 6th of August. The chief exit from the Park to the City lands the traveller on the Quays, and, towards 6 o'clock, the Quays and adjoining streets were filled by crowds returning from the demonstration. Police in small batches were patrolling the streets, and one of these patrols stationed at the corner of Queen-street was suddenly attacked by the mob, who began to throw stones at them. All kinds of missiles were soon pressed into the service, including paving stones, and, it is stated, bars of iron. The small body of the police retreated towards the nearest station—namely, at Bridewell-lane, a narrow lane which runs at right angles with Queen-street. Here there was a reserve force of 80 men. These sallied out and endeavoured to disperse the mob, but the mob formed again and again, and kept up the stone throwing with such vigour that at the close of their work they had wounded nearly 60 policemen. The police were forced to use their batons in self defence, and not a few of the mob must have received severe injuries. About 8 o'clock the police had got the better of the mob, but desultory skirmishing was kept up for a couple of hours longer. In the meantime the mob turned their attention to a public-house at the corner of Queen-street, the owner of which, a Mr. Hardegan, had been instrumental, or was held to have been instrumental, in securing the arrest of several of the rioters by the police. The mob tore out the windows of the shop and literally took possession of it for a time, those inside helping themselves and others to unlimited quantities of drink. The police, however, were soon apprised of what was going on, and succeeded in ejecting the mob, and themselves taking possession of the house. A number of arrests, about 20 in all, were effected by the police.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

EVENING.

Nearly 30 of the rioters were charged before the police magistrate to-day, with throwing stones and beating policemen. The Court was crowded with sympathizers with the accused. The Chief Magistrate regretted, for the character of the city, that such a disgraceful outrage should have occurred. The conduct of the people was the most disgraceful he had ever heard. There did not appear to have been the slightest provocation given by the police. In every case in which the offence charged was proved, the prisoners were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The magistrate regretted that this was the severest sentence he could pass. Several prisoners who took minor parts in the riot were sentenced to three months imprisonment. As the prisoners left the court they were cheered and the police were hissed. There is only one policeman now in hospital. The houses near the scene of the riot are wrecked, the street lamps broken, and the district generally presents a dilapidated appearance. It appears that the attack on the police was premeditated, and that women materially assisted the rioters by providing them with stones.

DISTURBANCES IN ROME.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS'" CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, AUGUST 25.

I DON'T know whether street rows have an epidemic character, and whether the disturbances of which Rome was the night before last and last night, the theatre, are connected by any general atmospheric or other causes, in this hot weather of August, with the collisions between police and leaders of public meetings at Dublin and other places. Whatever be the cause, no doubt exists of the fact that we seem in a fair way, if matters progress in the ratio of the last eight-and-forty hours, of contributing to European intelligence a pretty catalogue of broken heads, or something worse. We have had Papal demonstrations, naturally provoking anti-Papal demonstrations, in which rioters were captured—their demands made by their fellow-rioters for their release ending in charges of policemen, much handling of sabres, and shots fired, leading to the death this morning of one of the parties to or spectators of the fray. How all this came about it will require a brief prefatory notice to explain.

The partisans of the Pope, after having already indulged in their demonstration on the fact of his Holiness having reached the years of St. Peter, must needs have a second jubilee or demonstration to commemorate his having attained the actual number of days of St. Peter. This second festival took the form, on the day to be commemorated—Wednesday, the 23rd current—of the usual receptions in the morning, at the Vatican, of the representatives of Catholic bodies, with addresses and presents in money or valuables to the Pontiff; and in the evening, of a solemn service at the church of St. John Lateran, to render thanks to Heaven for the miraculous event. The *mot d'ordre* has been given to the entire press of the Catholic world to represent the longevity of the Pope as a miracle. Considering that the Pope's father died at the age of 96, his mother, I believe, at 89, his brothers and sisters all between 80 and 90, and his cousins at equally advanced periods of life (I knew one of them personally—an active old fellow of 94), there really would not appear to be anything so very miraculous in Giovanni Mastai Ferretti exhibiting the same longevity as all the rest of his kith and kin. But I repeat, the *mot d'ordre* has been given that it is a miracle, and all good Catholics must accept the miracle. The demonstration of Wednesday afternoon took the form of a string of carriages, extending from the Piazza di Venezia to St. John Lateran. There each carriage set down its occupants, and a Te Deum was chanted in the crowded Basilica to thank Heaven for the supernatural phenomena of a long-lived Mastai Ferretti. This demonstration naturally provoked in the minds of some more irritable and excitable Roman patriots the desire to make a counter-demonstration. The Te Deum was regarded as a menacing and a jeering vote of thanks. Accordingly, a party of Romans, having amongst them, it would appear, a brother of the Tognetti who was executed under the Papal Government for participation in a revolutionary movement, drove up in three carriages to the square before St. John Lateran, and as the Pope's friends were coming out of the church these Roman Liberals began waving tricolour flags, and shouting "Long live Victor Emmanuel," "Down with the Pope." The Pope's friends, as a matter of course, replied, "Long live the Pope-King," "Down with Victor Emmanuel." At this stage the police interfered, and, it must be presumed, on the supposition that three carriages, full of Liberal electors, could be more easily dealt with than a Basilica full of clerical shouters, ordered the first to take themselves off. The demonstrations multiplied on both sides. The Clericals renewed their shouts of "Down with Victor Emmanuel!" and, it is stated, proceeded to deface the arms of Savoy at several places where they had been rudely painted on the walls by the people. On the other hand, as the carriages returned from St. John Lateran, their occupants were loudly hissed by groups of Romans lining the road and standing at the corners of the streets. And thus ended Wednesday evening's work.

Yesterday (Thursday) the Papal demonstration continued, taking now the form of a triduum, the service for last night being held at the church of the Jesuits, in the square of the Minerva. Here a crowd—not indeed very numerous—about a hundred and thirty in all, namely, a hundred perhaps opposite the large entrance of the church, and some thirty around the small door facing the Roman College, was evidently waiting until the conclusion of the service for the purpose of hissing those who took part in it when they should leave the church. Here again the police made their appearance on the scene, and ordered the crowd to disperse. As the order was but partially obeyed, the police arrested some of the men remaining on the square, and amongst these Tognetti. This got wind throughout the city, and some three hours later another crowd, after having first demanded the liberation of Tognetti at the barracks of St. Marta, having reason to believe that he was not there, went to the head police-office, in Piazza San Silvestro, and there renewed their cries to have him set free. A very short time, however, elapsed before their demands were suddenly cut short by a quite unexpected and most vigorous sortie of the police.

The police, or guards of public safety as they are termed, drove the mob before them with their short sabres, following them into the café opposite and arresting about a dozen of the more prominent and active. Shots were fired, I will not say exchanged, as it is probable that a strict judicial inquiry will determine whether the police fired on the mob, or the mob on the police, or both. According to one version, the police fired blank cartridges in the air for the purpose of thereby hastening the arrival of the military force. It is certain that three of the mob were wounded, and that of those three, one has this morning died from the effects of his injuries.

I am very sorry to say that so much bad blood exists between the Clericals and the Romans, that there is only too much probability of a good deal more being spilt in similar collisions, unless very great prudence, moderation, and tact be displayed by the Government authorities. The Romans think that what is sauce for the goose ought likewise to be sauce for the gander. Surely the cry, "Long live Victor Emmanuel," is as lawful a cry on the square of St. John Lateran as that of "Long live the Pope-King;" and if men are to be marched off to prison for raising the one, why leave in freedom those who have been giving expression to the other? This is the practical result—as sifted by plain, homely, popular reasonings—of the arrangements conferring on the Pope a constitutional inviolability equal to that of the King. In that constitutional inviolability each Papal partisan believes that he has a right to share, and popular feeling will consider him as really sharing in it if he is not compelled to exhibit publicly the same respect for the Government, and name of King Victor Emmanuel, which the loyal subjects of King Victor Emmanuel are compelled to exhibit for the person and name of Pius IX.

GUN COTTON.

(*Times*, Sept. 8.)

THE inquiry into the explosion of gun-cotton at Stowmarket embraced more than one question of vital interest to the community. Not only were twenty-four lives lost by the catastrophe, but the sacrifice might recur on a scale still more appalling if the recent conceptions as to the qualities of the material were wrongly entertained. Gun-cotton is, comparatively speaking, a new explosive; it was believed, after recent experiments, to be a singularly "stable" explosive, and yet, in spite of this apparently rational presumption, it ignited spontaneously at Stowmarket and spread havoc all around. Obviously, therefore, it is of the highest importance to ascertain whether the "stability" ascribed to the new compound is really one of its attributes. If we continue to store and employ gun-cotton under the impression that the material is not liable to accidents while, in point of fact, it may be even more treacherous than gun-powder itself, a repetition of the tragedy at Stowmarket may be any day anticipated. It cannot, indeed, have escaped the reader's notice that an explosion at Upnor Castle was no improbable event, and that nothing, perhaps, except the timely warning given at the factory in Suffolk averted a similar disaster in a public magazine. Upon the whole, however, and after an investigation in which nothing that could be urged to the prejudice of the invention was left unsuggested, we think it may be said that the value of gun-cotton remains practically as well established as before. Two scientific witnesses did, indeed, candidly confess that, after the explosion at the works they should wish to see the presumptions of March last put to the test of further experiments; but the irresistible tendency of the whole evidence, completed at last by the verdict of the jury, was in favour of the new material under fair conditions of manufacture and storage.

In a few words, we may say that not gun-cotton generally, but only "impure" gun-cotton was proved to be dangerous. The cotton which exploded was, owing to some cause or other, not the compound which it ought to have been, and which it professed to be. That one broad fact, which governs the whole conclusion at this point of the argument, was demonstrated beyond dispute. It was acknowledged by the managers of the works that "impure" cotton had been detected in the factory on the 28th of July. It was found upon examination that the cotton supplied from the factory to Government about that time and stored at Upnor Castle was impure also. It was found that samples of unexploded cotton picked up among the ruins were impure, and in all these cases the impurity was of the same description. To the nature of this impurity we shall presently refer; we are here concerned only with the fact itself. The material which actually exploded was not the material for which the character of a "stable explosive" had been claimed. It was something very different, and represented a compound which any chymist would at once have pronounced unsafe. It is not often in inquiries of this kind that a leading fact can be so clearly elicited and established, but on the occasion before us it was placed beyond question, and, indeed, notwithstanding the animosities imported into the proceedings, was left unimpeached. For that matter, even a contrary conclusion would only have placed gun-cotton on the same footing of suspicion as gunpowder, but, as it is, we are enabled to conclude that an explosive more compact, portable, and economical than gunpowder is also, when in a state of purity, more secure. That disposes of the question from a broad and general point of view, but if we narrow it to the immediate cause of the actual catastrophe the result is less satisfactory.

The impurity of the cotton condemned at Upnor Castle and ignited at Stowmarket consisted in the presence of sulphuric acid, which ought not to have been present if the compound had been properly manufactured, but which was found to be present, and in large proportions. The inquiry at this point proceeded, of course, upon technical grounds; but the concurrence of testimony was so strong, and the opinions of experts were so distinctly given, that we presume the conclusion must be accepted as it stands. The explosion was owing to acid in the cotton, and nothing else; but then how did the acid get there? Did it find its way there, or was it generated by any carelessness more or less culpable in the process of manufacture? because, if so, the same carelessness might occur elsewhere, and with the same disastrous consequences. Here, also, we must say that the conclusion is favourable, though it conducts us to an extraordinary alternative. Either the acid got into the cotton by some accident, or it was added with malicious design. The manufacturers and their representatives were unanimous, as we need hardly state, in rejecting the supposition of carelessness or casualty; but their assertions were corroborated by evidence of considerable force. If accident or heedlessness had produced the result, that result would have appeared in a different form. Perhaps we may best explain the statements made to the Court by the comparison of a batch of loaves at a baker's. If all the loaves were found to be spoilt by the addition of some impurity present in each loaf to about the same extent, the presumption would be that the mischief had occurred in the manufacture of the bread; but if only two or three loaves were affected, and those to such an extent that the infection of the whole on the same scale would imply an enormous admixture of the impure leaven, then we should conclude that the impurity had been added by partial additions after the bread was made. Just so was it with the samples of cotton in question. Only a proportion, and that a small proportion, was found to be impure at all; but the acid, where it was detected, existed in such quantities that to have corrupted the whole bulk of a delivery on the same scale would have required an amount of the material far too great to have been passed or overlooked by any casualty of manufacture. It was not, therefore, at any stage of the ordinary process that the sulphuric acid crept into the product, and the inference seemed to be that somebody had added it after the manufacture was complete. But by whom or with what motives could such an act have been committed?

At an early period of the inquiry one of the managers, who had drawn, perhaps, his conception of probabilities from the *Battle of Dorking*, communicated to the Court his first conclusion, that some foreign Power had employed an emissary to stop the manufacture of a material threatening destruction to Continental Armadas. Later hypotheses could only suggest the operation of commercial rivalry, for though the Stowmarket factory was the only one of its kind in Great Britain, and, therefore, not exposed to competition, it was open to the obloquy which a monopoly, especially if it can be stigmatized as a Government monopoly, is pretty sure to incur. How far such a conclusion is really probable the public must decide. The finding of the jury seems to imply, though it does not express, the malice of the agent, for the explosion was said to be produced "by some person or persons unknown adding sulphuric acid to the gun-cotton subsequent to its passing the tests required by Government." Such an addition made at such a period must have been made maliciously, and the proceeding, in whatever motives originating, may not be inconceivable. At any rate, one result from the inquiry is that gun-cotton is not materially more dangerous than it was supposed to be. The specimen of the manufacture which exploded or caused the explosion was an impure specimen, and the impurity, according to the verdict of the jury, was not caused by accident. There remains the supposition of wilfulness, against which, of course, nothing could be proof; but it will certainly be prudent to repeat and extend the experiments which gave such satisfaction last spring. Even if we have nothing to unlearn in the matter of this invention, it by no means follows that we have nothing to learn.

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